

The China Mail.

VOL. XXII. No. 1093.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, (BAG OF THE CLUBS).

1. THE EVENING MAIL. EVERY DAY. PR 30—\$2 per Month. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL. ONCE-A-WEEK. (ON THURSDAY NIGHT.) PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents. ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL. ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT. (THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DEPARTURE.) PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$3; to Non-subscribers \$12. Single Copies, 50 cents. ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICES OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, 1st February, 1866.

NOTICE. FROM and after this Date, Mr. N. B. DENNIS will assume the Management of the Business, and Sign the Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co. Per Procuration.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, January 22, 1866.

NOTICE. MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile Affairs generally. These advertisements will first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current Week. If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If already translated into Chinese 50 cents. Repetitions half-price.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, January 25, 1865.

THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each—\$1,000 per Share Paid up.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE. WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyphant & Co.) J. W. MACLELLAN, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation.) RICHARD DRACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents. Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Allotment of Shares will take place on the 4th day of October next, and further Applications for Shares will be received until the 3rd of October next.

Application to be made in the form given below, and addressed to the General Agents, from whom any information can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the General Agents of THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that the Committee will allot to me _____ shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the first call of One thousand Dollars per Share, and further calls for such amount and at such times and in such manner as may be authorised by the Articles of Association of the said Company, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant.

Hongkong, September 7, 1865.

Just Received, Price \$16.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP OF ASIA, constructed by ALK. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Editor of The Physical Atlas, &c.

Engraved in the finest style, on Copper Plates. Size, 62 inches by 58; Scale, 110 miles to an inch. On rollers, varnished.

The CHINESE EMPIRE is carefully displayed, distinguishing the Eighteen Provinces of China proper, and the Colonial Dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Tibet, with their subdivisions. The Coastal Ports are inserted together with a very close array of names along the Coast, and the maps open to Europeans on the Yang-tze River.

To be had at the China Mail Office.

FOR SALE AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

MAP of the United States, and Mexico, by Professor H. D. Rogers, Esq., and A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Editor of the Physical Atlas, &c.

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FOR SALE AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY.

EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound sterling in New York, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr. JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail Office," 12th May, 1864.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THIS Paper is received regularly per English and French Mail Steamers. Subscription, Ten Dollars per Annum.

"China Mail Office," Hongkong, March 15, 1864.

JAS. GARDINER.

THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

PUBLISHED ON 10TH, 17TH AND 26TH On sale at China Mail Office, Hongkong.

Subscription for 1864—\$12; and to the Export Supplement, \$2.50.

F. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

STEAM TO NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship "ROSSO," will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON.

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "EMERALD," Captain BURNAN, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above Places on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 30th February, SPECIE until Noon on the 31st, and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 30th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

* * * Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Billet Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transshipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases of Rifles, &c., are lying at the Risk of the Consignees, on Board the P. & O. Company's Receiving Ship "Fort William," and immediate delivery is taken, Storage will be charged for the same.

From Southampton.

Per Magnolia, 20th September, 1865.

H. L. & Co. 26/35, 10 Cases.

Per Poonah, 4th November, 1865.

R. 14/58, 21 Cases.

C. 1/3, 3 "

B. 59/67, 9 "

C. T. 8/11, 4 "

S. (in diamond), 36/39, 4 "

Per Tanjore, 20th November, 1865.

R. 35/51, 17 Cases.

C. 4/16, 13 "

B. 4/10, 7 "

C. T. 47/50, 6/63, 2 "

Hongkong, January 18, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton.

1 Box Baggage.

1221 (in diamond), Hongkong, 1 Box Books.

F. L. H. (in diamond), 1 Box Perfumery and M. I. Stationery.

From Trieste.

IP. E. M. 707/708, 2 Boxes Iron Goods.

Hongkong, January 6, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Steamers at their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner any day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading for the receipt at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other Cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

INSURANCES.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Charter 1720.) THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £210,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1865.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927. ANNUAL REVENUE £497,363.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £210,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee.

WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyphant & Co.) JOHN W. MACLELLAN, Esq., (Manager, Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.) RICHARD DRACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents. Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. At Shanghai, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. At Hankow, H. G. BURGESS, Esq., of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Kiangkiang, JOHN PASTORIUS, Esq., of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Swatow, Messrs BRADLEY and STURGIS. At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Singapore and Penang, Messrs BOUTSTAD & Co. At Manila, Messrs RUSSELL and STURGIS. At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established.

Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premium paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. General Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

187 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First-class Steamer.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to accept Risks and to grant Policies on the usual terms.

GILMAN & Co., Agents at Hongkong & Fuhchau.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDERED HATTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDER DUGANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR JOHN MOUL is authorised to sign our Firm.

Canton, September 27, 1865.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES KEMP, late of Hongkong Deceased, having been granted to the Undersigned, all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of said Deceased, are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June next, otherwise they will not be received. And all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their Debts to the Undersigned, without delay.

G. FALCONER, Executor.

Hongkong, December 20, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL EHLERS in our Firm ceased this day.

Our Business will in future be conducted by Mr. THEODORE HESSE, under the Style of HESSE & Co., which Firm Mr. A. H. P. HASE is authorised to sign.

HESSE EHLERS & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned, as Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent at this Port, will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.

Foochow, January 1, 1865.

NOTICE.

MR GUSTAVE PILLET is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

ED. RENARD & Co.

Saigon, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE A. ARCHER in our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, July 3, 1865.

NOTICE.

MR HENRY SMITH has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm, which now consists of Mr. JAMESON ELLES, Mr. EDMUND EYE and Mr. HENRY SMITH.

ELLES & Co.

Amoy, July 1, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. A. HUNTER, and of Mr. ARTHUR BOOTH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1864, and 31st December, 1865, respectively, and Mr. H. EMIL HUNTER, and Mr. OSCAR BOOTH, have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

BOURJAU, HUBNER & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of MR ROBERT

expect us to keep our word.
The introduction of our
to our readers.

Evening Mail, Jan. 24.

Public matters of local interest
chaps affects every individual
more than any other is the
question of the present or
force. By an extract
herunder from the *North-*
cussit will appear that although
the improved regime of the
certain abuses which the
be expected to put a stop
editorial penance, still
article is on the whole very
the working of their present
ment, and we would again
of the public to the
which this comparatively satis-
of affairs has been arrived at.
rt of the Monthly meeting
of Shanghai which was publish-
ly *News* of the 18th December
that the then strength of the
was reported at 101 men,
beans and 36 Chinese, many of
being employed as detectives.
The Europeans, beginning at
his inspectors are either from
Police Force or soldiers from
which have been stationed
me to time.

At this moment in possession
of the Hongkong police so
to speak positively of the
number of Europeans and Asia-
in the force, but judging from
re should say that the elegant
which they appear in public is
satisfied by dark complexioned,
inadequate livers according to Chinese
microscopic size; or in other
words, is so small that except
of Europeans they are utterly
event the many and serious
on the presence of the scum
society which the benevolence
which by a singular stretch
are supposed to be as appli-
cations, vicious and diabolical
of Southern China as to the in-
defined and civilized England)
is favoured spot.

It is necessary that the atten-
tion of the public be directed to
the state of public insecurity to
the lives and properties of the
people of Hongkong are now reduced;
at least weeks personal assaults
number to have caused a panic
colonies, under British rule,
and but the day before yes-
terday, which has yet been attempted,
it was made almost within
windows, has added another to
already on record. It may be
the police can hardly be ex-
cuse cognizance of a case going
would remind such objec-
it is not an assured fact that
Hongkong is the safest refuge
private which this neighbour-
should not, in all probabili-
ty, record such events as the plun-
der.

is the remedy for this state
it is often the case that while
difficulty in exposing or declaim-
ing, abuse there is considerable
blowing out how it is to be
in this case the only wonder is
why has not yet been adopted,
to all.

As all will admit, is an
force. Having granted thus
all be found prepared to assert
force can ever be maintain-
of Asiatic employees when the
ations for efficiency are indivi-
honesty, temper and judg-
circumstances of rare trial and
utterly uncontrolled by Eu-
This granted, it is ob-
vion, but a purely European
ver be considered as even
the standard of efficiency; and
to suffer the exposure in our
the other day for which the
inly indebted to the activity and
C. No. 6, people will conclude
require considerable overhaul-
can be said to approach the
heat.

chief objections—or rather the
to the establishment of a
we propose is the expensiveness
It is strange that different
reasoning men adopt respecting
to those by which their more
are regulated. No one would
article simply because it was
the authorities are nevertheless
to keep useless people in
Europeans would be. We
ord useless, advisedly. As a
vidual the Hindoo is useless,
is which he is here expected to
Under proper supervision he
do well but like the timid
nothing of a leader; and

yet this very quality of individual and in-
dependent efficiency is the very one most
needed to deal with the ruffianism of the
Port.

We are well aware that the remarks we
are making are not new to our readers;
but though the old resident in the colony
may regard such a state of things with in-
difference the new-comer cannot fail to be
struck with the information that the streets
of Hongkong—a British Colony be it re-
membered are unsafe for a respectable
female to pass through by herself in broad
daylight and for an honest man to traverse
unarmed at night.

We shall return to this subject at an
early date. An evil so notorious as the
rampant scoundrelism which abounds in
the neighbourhood of this port both on
shore and afloat demands the most search-
ing exposure on the part of the press and
the most serious consideration of those in
whose hands lies the remedy.

Evening Mail, Jan. 24.

We insert the following extracts from the
Shanghai files received per Nepal.

The Police force in this settlement have of late
given so little cause of complaint, and the result of
their vigilance has been so clearly manifested in
the diminution of crime that we are reluctant to
draw public attention to any lapse of duty on their
part. We do not wish to raise the cry of "where
are the police?" on every trivial occasion which
makes us regret that each individual case is not
argued over, but the reasonable grounds for
calling on the police to check one particular
evil which every day attains greater magnitude
and importance. We mean the practice of rob-
bing packages carried along the streets by coolies.
A day or two ago we watched with much interest
the gradual diminution of a bale of cotton which,
by reason probably by accident, afforded a most
tempting opportunity to the beggar women
and children who now infest the streets. These
interesting members of the native population, hav-
ing no means of gaining an honest livelihood,
emerge from their dens each morning fully pre-
pared for the duties of the day. Under their out-
side mantle of rags, they carry a wallet fit for the
reception of rice, cotton, coal, firewood and every
other commodity likely to fall in their way. On
the bank as well as in the back streets, opposite
the doors of the banks and other buildings which
are either surrounded by groups of merchants and
traders, or as well as in the most secluded nooks,
the same pilfering is carried on. The coolies who
carry the goods which these disunited, but who
interfere. Their countrymen and countrywomen
are spoiling the Egyptians, their common sense,
the temper, the honesty, the old lady taste-
fully dressed in the refuse of half a dozen native
and foreign wadrobe nibbles chases a bale of
cotton and makes detestable dives with her hands
into its burning sides, or while some staid coolie
who pretends that he is a hard worker, actually
steals a bale of cotton, and greedily watches the
knife into a rice bag, and on the ground, the car-
riers never think of interfering, but on the con-
trary keep their eyes steadily averted while the
work of depredation is going on. It is true that
from each bale of cotton or bag of rice, the pilfer-
ing is taken by each individual, but when
this insignificant amount is multiplied day after
day by the ever increasing crowds of beggars, it
becomes really serious. In the case of the bale
of cotton which we referred to above at least one
sixth had been abstracted, and the bagpipes were
round it were still unsatisfied. So with
others. We believe that from one-eighth to one-
fifth is generally allowed as loss on coals loaded
from a ship, and stored at any distance from the
wharf. If these unfortunates are really desti-
tute of any means of subsistence, let us by all
means do something for them. Let us in con-
sult with the Chinese authorities make some
scheme for their relief, but however we manage
let us by all means get rid of them. More
dreadfully loathsome objects than Chinese beg-
gars cannot be imagined, but when they beg-
they add to the filth and dirt, and they are
them. If we can clear them out of the settle-
ment by providing them with some support other
than that upon which they now depend, so much
the better, but clear them out we must, if we
have any regard for our health and property or
for the appearance of the settlement. If
brought up in the Mixed Court on no other
charge than that of vagrancy and beggary it
would be difficult to induce the Chinese magis-
trate to inflict any penalty. The police should
therefore carefully watch for some case such as
any of those to which we have alluded, and
clear them with them. But it must not be forgotten
that these necessity drives many unfortunates to
take refuge in theft, and therefore we should not
rest satisfied with repressive measures, but re-
membering mercy in the midst of judgement en-
deavour to form some plan whereby to relieve
these perishing outcasts.

THE WEST RIVER.

(Continued.)

Passing by several unimportant villages
we come to Luk Po, a market town on the
left bank about 18 miles above Shin Hing.
The market days are the 1st and 6th.
The principal productions of the neighbourhood
are silk and *shu-leung*, a tuber that is used
in dyeing a kind of reddish brown. It is
a vine with a leaf resembling that of betel
pepper. A Salt Inspectorate is located at
this town.

A short distance above Luk Po is
an island known as *Yuen Lan Shi*
which is a noted resort for robbers. It is
situated on the borders of three districts,
Tung On, Tuk Hing, and Ko Lu, and as the
mandarins are always ready to shrink respon-
sibility in case of a complaint the culprits
find an easy escape through the meshes of
"red tape."

A few miles above this place is a small
market town on the Tung On side of the
river called *Tai Kich*. In the Tung On
district are quarries of veined marble and
bricks which supply the marble slabs for the
shop fronts in Canton. "Tung On
flowered stone" is the name by which they
are commonly known.

U-shing is a small town on the left bank
of the river, at the mouth of a stream which
travels a part of the district of Tak Hing.
Its chief trade is in lumber and lime. It
derives its importance from its containing
a noted shrine of the Dragon mother (*Lung-
ma-mu*). The story is that her apotheosis
took place while she was in her old age
watching buffaloes on the bank. The truth
probably is that the river is high and
navigation is rendered difficult, and perhaps
dangerous from numerous eddies and cur-
rents in this vicinity and from the very
rapid flow of the above-mentioned stream;
the boatmen desiring supernatural aid in
their difficulties have been led to seek it
from the mother of the Dragon, who is the
king of the waters.

Whatever may have been the reason for
the erection of a temple on this spot, the
Dragon mother's power is fully believed in,
and no boatman passes here without paying
his devotions to her, who is making offerings
at her shrine. Her feast day draws crowds

from all quarters, and much money is spent
in theatricals and other entertainments.
The hills about U-shing afford limestone,
and many lime pillars are seen on the banks
of the river.

Some miles above Ut Shing is a limestone
rock jutting out into the river called the
Kai Kuan Shek from its close resemblance
to a cockscomb.

A short distance above this at the distance
of half a mile or so from the bank is a fine
limestone cavern called the *Sam-chau Tung*
(三州洞). It is 50 or 60 feet in height,
and many stalactites hang down from
the roof; in some places these meeting
the stalagmites from below have formed
columns. In some parts of the cave the
floor forming the floor has been dug out by
the farmers and employed to enrich their
fields, but this is now forbidden. Near by
the convolvulus may be seen growing wild
with its purple blossoms.

The hills come close to the water's edge
in many places, and though sometimes
cultivated, are generally quite barren. They
are not however entirely worthless, for they
produce pine trees and grass. Collecting
wood, pine branches and dried grass seems
to be the chief occupation of the people of
many of the little hamlets on the river side.
Two boats are lashed together side by side,
and then loaded with pine branches, dried
grass and floated down the river to the lime
kilns and kilns where their cargoes are
burnt for fuel. They resemble large
floating hay-stacks. Some tea and cassia
are also grown, but in very inconsiderable
quantities. Charcoal is also made and sent
down the river. The smoke from a charcoal
pit is often sent rising from the distant
hills. In the dry season the hills are often
burnt, and the ashes may enrich the soil.
It is sometimes quite a pretty sight to see
these brush-burnings during the night.

On the opposite side of the river from the
cockscomb and a few miles further west is
Luk To, a little market town noted for
nothing except being the point where the
valley town of Tung On is reached.

A road over the hills connects the two places.
Above Luk To the hills approach the
water side and form a narrow passage known
as the *Tsat-Pa-nim Gap*. This name seems
to be a colloquial expression and might be
translated "Seven Layers" or "Seven
Strata," and is said to be derived from the
strata of rock, (apparently basalt which
crop out on the banks of the river.

After passing a creek a few miles in length
leading to a place called *Ma-lu* (House
market) we come to a pagoda on the top of
which are three large plates probably of
metal. The story is that the metal of which
they are made fell from heaven. Possible
it may have been smelted from an scorching
meteorite. Opposite to this pagoda the river
leads to Lu Shing, the district whence the
tea and cassia comes. Here let me notice
some mistakes in Mr. Mayer's Map of the
province of Kwang Tung. *Tak Hing* is
there represented as below the mouth of this
river, whereas it is really above it. Tung-
On is represented as on a stream running
into the West river which it is not. The
stream coming into the West river from the
North should also be marked as emptying
at Ut Shing.

A few miles above the Lo Tung river and
on the opposite bank of the main
stream is the city *Tak Hing Chau*. This
city is situated between a district (*Un*)
and a departmental (*Pu*) city. The magis-
trate ranks higher than a district magistrate.
Tak Hing is now in a very dilapidated state,
but many new shops have been put up
within two years. It was burnt by the
rebels. Most of the ground within the
walls is a waste but some large college
buildings are still standing. The business
part of the town is the Eastern suburbs.
On the river side the shops are usually seen
sellers, grocers, butchers, dealers in rice,
dry goods, and hardware carry on their trade
in the main street. The lumber stores are
on the river side. There are always a num-
ber of boats on the river.

Above Tak Hing the river narrows and
forms the *Chu Tsai Hap* or "Sucking Pig
Gap" the name of which is derived from a
rock below the surface of the water when
the river is high, and which is fancied to
resemble a young pig. A short distance
below the river is the *Tai Tung Hap* or
"Great Vine Gap"; the origin of this name
is that a vine six or seven feet in diameter
formerly grew there. Many fabulous stories
are told of this vine, and it is said that a
section of it has been converted into a drum
which may be seen in the Shiu Hing Fu
Yamun to this day. There are several
villages very prettily situated at the foot
of the hills in this gap, but most of them
bear a bad name, and it is considered very
unsafe for a boat to pass them at night
unless well provided with arms.

The hills soon recede from the river again,
and on a level bank on the right side of the
river is the village of *Ti Sam*. Here may
be seen the native indigo plant *lin* and the
jute tree, the dried fruit of which is sold
in the shops at Canton and known as *mat-
to*. These trees grow in many places along
this part of the river. The leaf is glossy
like that of the willow but is more shaped
and has an astringent, bitter taste. The
fruit is gathered, I think, in August or
September. The *kat* (Dolichos) is culti-
vated in patches on the hill sides. The
root is used for food. The plant looks very
much like the castor oil plant (*Ricinus*).
Like the South American Cassava which
belongs to a kindred genus, it is said to be
quite poisonous if eaten raw.

We now come to the most noted land-
mark on the river, which is an immense
conglomerate rock rising to the height of
several hundred feet above the river. Its
general outline may be compared to that of
a man's thumb. It is known as the *Wa
Piu Shek* which may be rendered "Orna-
mental Landmark Rock." The ascent is
somewhat difficult, but one is repaid by the
view of the surrounding country. The
rock is deeply tinged with oxide of iron and
some places of copper have been noticed.
In some places the geological formation—
layers of granite sand and gravel—is very
distinct.

On the hill side may be seen the wild tea
plant. The leaves are said to be sometimes
used by the country people for tea, but the
chief use of the plant is to produce the nuts
from which the "tea oil" is expressed.

When viewed from the river just op-
posite, the *Wa Piu Shek* presents the
profile of a man's face. The name of the
rock is on the Southern face in characters
six or eight feet in height, which though
somewhat obliterated may be distinguished
from the boat of any one passing by.
This rock may be seen at quite a distance
at a little above Tak Hing on the East
and just below the Chu on the West.
South of the *Wa Piu Shek* is a fertile

plain planted with rice and cane. In the
midst of this plain about 6 miles from the
river is the walled town of *Sai Neng*. It
may be reached by entering a small creek
which extends several li from the river.

On the right bank of the river a few
miles beyond the Landmark Rock is the
market town of *Ti Shing*. It is the prin-
cipal business town in quite a large dis-
trict and seems to carry on a brisk trade.

Sugar cane seems to be the chief pro-
duction of this tract. It is seen growing
on each bank of the river.

A few miles above *Ti Shing* and on the
opposite bank of the river is *Kong Fun*, a
small market town. On one of the neigh-
bouring hills may be seen the remains of
an earth work where it is said the inhabi-
tants remained and defended themselves
successfully when the country was overrun
by the rebels.

As we proceed up the river we come to
the District town of *Tung Tsun*. It is
what the Chinese call a "one eyed city"
i.e. a small place with but one city gate.
Like most small Chinese towns, the prin-
cipal business is in one street extending
along the bank of the river. Many boats
loaders with firewood which they carry
Canton to Macao, moor at this place.
A variety of the yellow perimion is found
here. I have also noticed a variety of
fig which is of the size and shape of
the ordinary Levant figs and is ripe in
October. The tree appears to be a species
of banyan, but the fruit is different from that
of the common banyan (*Yung*).

Three to four miles above *Tung Tsun* is
the mouth of a river leading to the Dis-
trict town of *Kwan Si* in Quang Tung
and *Ho Un* in Kwang Si. It was near
the latter place that the Tai Ping rebellion
began. It is noted for its tin mines.

In the fall, wheat, buckwheat and cane
are to be seen growing on the river banks.
In the Spring I have noticed the *pak hap fa*
百合花 growing wild on the hills. The
bulbous root of this plant is much used
by the Chinese.

A variety of the palm called the *Kuon-
long* tree may be seen occasionally on the
hills. Its straight, knotless wood is much
esteemed for making the stills of sedan
chairs.

About three miles above the river which
branches off to Ho Un is the *Kai Kwan* or
"Boundary Custom House." It is on the
right bank of the river, and is situated near
the boundary line between the two pro-
vinces of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si. The
hills above this point are better wooded
than those further down the river.

Passing on the river in the middle of
the river called "Chicken Coop Island" we
arrive at *Wu Chau*.

Wu Chau is the second city in Kwang Si
in importance, the capital *Kwai Lin* being
the first. It is situated on the left bank of
the West river at the mouth of a large
branch which leads up to *Kwai Lin*. The
district and department Magistrates have
Yamuns in this city. The Admiral's Ya-
mun is at present in ruins and he lives in a
boat.

There are two Custom Houses here, one
for the regular internal revenue duties, and
the other for the military tax, and all boats
undergo a strict scrutiny.

The trade of *Wu Chau* is consider-
ably larger probably than that of any
town along the river West of *Fat Shan*.
There are passage boats to Canton, *Fat
Shan*, *Shin Hing* and other points. Boats
built with very high prows and stems come
down the river from *Kwai Lin*, bringing rice
and other commodities. There are many
rapids on this stream, and the boatmen
stand on the high prows armed with their
bamboo poles to guide the boat through the
dangerous places. Much rice comes down
the river from the Chan. Firewood, bam-
boos, lumber, oil and cassia are among the
other chief exports. Salt, salt fish, opium
&c. are brought up to *Wu Chau*. There
are a great many commission merchants
who make advances on goods of their coun-
try customers and store the goods for sale.

Along the river side are some of these
stores built on the rafts so as to rise and
fall with the water of the river and be con-
venient to the boats.

The *Fat-long* or river leading to *Kwai
Lin* often rises very rapidly and destroy
property and life. The suburbs of the *Wu
Chau* are generally overflooded for several
days every summer, and the shop people
take refuge in the upper stories of their es-
tablishments.

The pangolin, the civet and a species of
spotted lizard, larger than the common
house lizard, all highly esteemed for food
by the Chinese are quite abundant, and
cheap here. They may be seen occasionally
for sale at Canton.

Most of the business in *Wu Chau* is car-
ried on by men from Kwang Tung, many
of them Cantonese. They have a large
Guildhall and have a kind of self-govern-
ment, nothing like that which the citi-
zens of foreign nations enjoy in China.
The natives of Kwang Si are represented as
simple rustics and seem to be inferior to
the inhabitants of the Eastern province in
energy and in business talent.

The Cantonese dialect (*Pun-ti*) is the
language most used in *Wu Chau*, but almost
every one also uses the Western Mandarin
dialect. Many of the men on the boats
from *Kwai Lin* do not understand *Pun-ti*.
In *Kwai Lin* the Mandarin is spoken en-
tirely. Along the West river however the
Pun-ti is better understood.

A dispensary of the Medical Missionary
Society under the care of an American Mis-
sionary has been established at *Wu Chau*
during the past year, and many have avail-
ed themselves of its benefits.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Twenty Seventh Annual Meeting of
this Society was held in Canton on Wed-
nesday, the 17th January 1866, at the
house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.

Present—O. H. Perry, Esq., U.S. Con-
sul, G. Nye, Jr., Geo. B. Glover, R. S.
Dana, E. Deacon, and W. M. Tlestone,
Esqs.; Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., Rev. S.
Springer, Rev. A. Krolezyk, Rev. J. C.
Newell, Rev. R. H. Graves, and Rev. G.
F. Preston, Rev. A. Folsom, and J. G.
Kerr, m.d.

The Chair was taken by O. H. Perry,
Esq., vice-president, and the notice calling
the meeting was read.

The Minutes of the last annual meeting
and of a special meeting held on the 21st
November were read and approved.

The meeting then proceeded to the election
of officers, and the following were chosen
for the ensuing year.

President—Thos. R. Collidge, m.d. F.
R. S. Ed. (in England).

Vice-President—S. Wells Williams, L.L.
D., Hon. F. Chomley, Warren Dolano, Jr.,
Hon. J. Whittall, and John Dent, Esqs.,
Rev. J. H. Gray, m.a., O. H. Perry, Esq.,
U.S. Consul, D. B. Robertson, Esq., c.b.,
H. B. M. Consul, Wm. Neilson, Esq., B.
Bibb, and C. T. Smith, Esq., W. Kan-
m, m.d., R. Ball, m.d., Sir J. Bowring,
L.L.D. and C. W. Murray, (in England),
Hon. P. Parker, D. N. Spooner, John
Heard, and James Purdon, Esqs., (in U.
States.)

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—
J. G. Kerr, m.d.

Treasurers—Messrs Russell & Co.
Auditor—Geo. B. Glover, Esq.

The Report of the Society and Hospital
in Canton was presented to the meeting and
the following abstract from it was read.

Out-patients at the Society's hospital,
(4 months), 4,965; Patients seen on trips
to the country, 2,400. Total 26,589.

In Patients received, 403; Surgical Oper-
ations, 600; Children Vaccinated, 337.

The amount of money paid out for rent
of two hospitals, hire of assistants and
expenses for medicines and aid to poor pa-
tients was \$1400.15, of which sum \$233.53
were on account of the Hospital at Kam-li-
fan. The receipts were—

Balance on hand from last year, \$222.77
For trusses and Medicines sold, 151.35
For disbursements, 12.00
From Messrs Russell & Co., 1000.00

Total, 1386.12

A paper which had been circulated for
subscriptions during the past year, was
placed on the table, from which it appeared
that \$1411 had been collected, of which
sum \$628 were from Chinese contributors.

A report from the Rev. A. Krolezyk of
the dispensary in Shih-ling was presented
to the meeting, which stated that dispen-
sary of medicines had been kept up during
the year, and that he had travelled exten-
sively through the Districts of Tung-kun
and San-on for the purpose of preaching
and healing. Medicines have been furnish-
ed to him from the hospital in Canton; and
their cost is included in the account of its
expended. The whole number of pa-
tients attended to is estimated at about
7000.

A report of the dispensaries under the
care of the Rev. R. H. Graves, m.d., one
of which is at Shin-Hing, and other at Ng-
Chang-pu city was presented to the meeting.
At the two places 7539 patients had been
attended to and 149 children vaccinated.
The expenses of the two were \$143.40 which
was \$42.40 in excess of the grant made by
the society at the year.

It was moved by Dr. Happer, and Se-
conded by Mr. Nye that the Reports be ac-
cepted and 4000 copies printed in English
and 4000 copies in Chinese.

On motion of Mr. Glover, seconded by
Mr. Nye it was resolved that the sum of
\$42.40 which was expended by Dr. Graves
beyond the grant be refunded to him out
of the Society's funds.

Dr. Kerr presented the estimated
accounts for the present year, and in doing
so stated that on the first of September
the hospital at Kam-li-fan, which had been
in connection with the London Mission had
been transferred to his charge and with it
the entire stock of Medicines on hand. It
was after consultation with the officers and
friends of the Society that the responsibility
of this step was taken; and with a full
belief that the Society as well as the friends
of this well known and widely useful hos-
pital would be unwilling to see it suspended.
If it is the will of the Society to approve
of this course and to continue the hospital
in operation, he would ask for an appropri-
ation of \$500, in addition to the \$1000,
usually granted for the expenses of the So-
ciety's operations in Canton. Dr. Kerr
stated that he would be able to carry on
the two hospitals to gether at a cost much
less than the aggregate expenses when they
were separate.

Dr. Happer remarked that as one of the
friends of the Society who had been con-
sulted, it would be proper for him to give
the reasons which led him to approve of Dr.
Kerr's taking charge of Kam-li-fan hospi-
tal. It is known that the hospital had
been established in 1848 by Dr. Hobson,
and had become widely known throughout
all the surrounding country. It had been
largely supported by many members of
the community who could not see it closed
without feelings of deep regret. Dr. H.
further stated his belief that many members
of the community would be glad to see the
hospital continued under the Auspices of
this Society, and that contributions from
its former supporters will be carefully given
to meet the increased grant which Dr. Kerr
has asked for to enable him to continue the
beneficent operations of the Kam-li-fan
hospital.

He had, therefore at the time no hesita-
tion in recommending him to take the
course he did and he believed it would be
cordially approved of by the Society.

Dr. Graves asked for a grant of \$158, for
the expenses of the two dispensaries under
his care.

On motion of Mr. Glover, seconded by
Mr. Deacon it was resolved that the above
sum be granted for the expenses of the
current year.

The Treasurer's report for 1864, (which
was received too late for the action of the
last annual meeting) was read and approved.
The Treasurer's report for 1865 had not
been received.

The report of the committee contained
two recommendations which were then taken
up and acted upon.

On the motion of Mr. Dana, seconded by
Mr. Nye, it was resolved that the amount of
funds now in the treasury, (about \$2900)
be appropriated to the commencement of
buildings for the use of the hospital, and
that an appeal be made to the public for
more funds to complete them.

On the motion of Dr. Graves, seconded by
Mr. Dana, it was resolved that Article IX.
of the constitution be amended so that the
Board of Trustees shall consist of the Treas-
urer, (that is the Senior partners, residing
in Hongkong, of the firm which are the Treas-
urers),—a Auditor of accounts, and the
Recording Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Preston, seconded by
Mr. Tlestone, it was resolved that the fol-
lowing be adopted as one of the By-laws
viz:—That while the officers are to be elected
annually, in case it should be impossible
to hold an election, the incumbents are to
continue in office for all legal purposes until
their successors are chosen.

On the motion of Dr. Happer seconded by
Mr. Nye, it was resolved that the constitu-
tion and by-laws be published with the
Annual Report, and that article fourth be
altered to read, "The time of Annual meet-
ing shall be in Canton in the third week of
January, or at such other time and place as
the officers may agree upon."

On the motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by
Mr. Folsom, it was resolved that the Com-
mittee of management be authorized to
proceed with the erection of buildings.

When the business of the meeting was
concluded Dr. Kerr mentioned that he had
received a letter from Dr. Hobson, authori-
sizing him to bring out a new edition of the
series of works which he had published be-
fore leaving China. Whereupon on the mo-
tion of Mr. Preston seconded by Dr. Happer
it was resolved that Dr. Kerr be authorized
to publish a new edition of the valuable
medical and philosophical works of Dr.
Hobson, and would recommend the enter-
prise to the favourable consideration of
those who favour the introduction of West-
ern Science among the Chinese.

On the motion of Mr. Deacon seconded by
Mr. Stringer a vote of thanks was passed to
the Chairman, to Drs. Dods and Wong Fun
and also to Dr. Graves, Dr. Kerr, and Mr.
Krolezyk after which the meeting adjourned.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

JANUARY, 1866.

SHANGHAI.

933,800	
937,600	
946,300	
1,126,300	
864,600	
848,900	
1,030,900	
950,400	
1,181,400	
999,600	
1,192,800	
746,800	
612,400	
1,095,600	
605,900	
868,500	
1,018,300	
872,300	
678,500	
952,100	
868,500	
967,500	
319,500	
781,300	
818,500	
850,000	
836,300	
909,600	
1,031,400	
1,180,300	
1,097,100	
627,700	
773,600	
868,200	
398,400	
1,244,200	
908,400	
575,100	
449,200	
888,400	
928,600	
1,074,300	
1,058,900	
860,800	
944,400	
959,500	
845,500	
495,400	
1,186,500	
1,436,200	
44,200,700	1,107

JAPAN.

317,100	67
200,000	
192,300	
312,500	
1,722,900	67

Tea lbs. Silk lbs.	
100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	81,950
3,158,200	
23,061	

100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	81,950
3,158,200	
23,061	

100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	81,950
3,158,200	
23,061	

100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	81,950
3,158,200	
23,061	

100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	81,950
3,158,200	
23,061	

100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	81,950
3,158,200	
23,061	

100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	81,950
3,158,200	
23,061	

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The China Mail, No. 1093.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1866.

ment, and we were rewarded for our trouble by witnessing a very fair specimen of Chinese procedure in the administration of justice.

A little square table with writing materials having been placed in the centre of the hall, the Taoist took his seat at one side of it and the subject, (a very infirm old man, who, by the way, left a very strong impression upon the minds of the half-dozen attendants who were present.) The moment they sat down a posse of attendants of various grades followed themselves into a semicircle in front of the table, leaving empty a spot intended for the prisoner to kneel in whilst under examination. The Taoist conducted the questioning process entirely himself, impatiently banging the table every now and then with a little block of wood apparently provided for the purpose whenever the answer given was evasive or unsatisfactory; and every such bang was instantly followed by an answering yell from the attendants, who were calculated to strike terror into the heart of the wretch upon his knees. The first prisoner very soon brought down upon himself something severer than the bang, through his persistence in evading the questions put to him. "Slap his cheeks!" cried the Taoist, the attendants yelled, and in an instant the culprit's face was dexterously seized and held on one side by one man, whilst another administered half a dozen slaps with a leather strap shaped like a racket but sufficient to bring tears into the eyes of any thing but a Chinese. The slapping had a wonderful effect upon his subsequent replies. Next came two or three boys who were glad to observe we were ejected rather than terrified into confession, and they gave evidence which directly criminated the very man recognised by the surgeon and his companion. One of these was next brought forward, a villainous looking character whom the surgeon distinctly remembered as having been particularly forward in maltreating him. The man however pleaded entire innocence, declaring he was a patriotic greengrocer capable of nothing more vicious than snapping a carrot in two. The Taoist appeared to take his deplorable testimony, and merely mentioned him to be put aside for a while, a proceeding which the French Consul objected to most vehemently. But "wait," said the Taoist, "wait, I have not done with him yet," and presently we noticed the attendants bring forward two iron chains, which they disposed in two small coils upon the pavement in front of the man. He seemed to understand their object instinctively, for he knelt down upon them forthwith, the attendants baring his knees and taking care that he placed them exactly in the centre of the coils. There he was left for the infliction to take effect, whilst another and an unimportant prisoner was taken in hand. By the time he was done with the Taoist seemed to think the chain exhibited had begun to tell, so he had the man again brought forward still kneeling on the chains. His very first answer however brought down the bang with extra vehemence and a louder yell from the attendants. The Taoist enraged gave some order, the purpose of which we could not catch, and two poles for all the world like our old barbers' poles were produced. One of these was corded tightly to his extended arms and across his chest just under the chin. The other they placed across his legs under his thighs and so as to lie close into the hollow of his chest. This arrangement completed, the question of the united weight of the four men bearing upon the knees pressed upon the chain coils must have been excruciating, but the prisoner did not appear to feel it acutely at first. The Taoist however knew the power of the torture, and stolidly as smoking his pipe whilst it took effect. At last the man groaned out, "I'll speak, I'll speak." But what he did say only increased the Taoist's wrath, and his own torture, for the attendants were instantly ordered to bear more heavily upon the pole until the perspiration poured out at every pore. At length the man confessed to the truth of the surgeon's and his companion's statements, and admitted having been implicated in the attack. He was thereupon released to make way for the other prisoners. There was, however, no more torture employed.

At last came the close of the investigation, after which the passing and execution of sentence was very summarily proceeded with. Prisoner No. 1 was called forward. "Give him five hundred," said the Taoist, and the victim's unresisting body being quickly lowered by the attendants, he was thrown at full length on his face, and the requisite number of strokes administered on the back of his thighs with a flat thin, supple piece of bamboo about four feet long and an inch in width, the blows striking the numbers as they struck, and relieving each other at every 50 strokes. The Taoist meanwhile puffed away at his pipe, merely taking it out of his mouth to remark to one of the foreign officials present that this or that man was his best operator. The flagellation over, the man was placed in a cage to which was attached a placard stating what he was punished for, and that he was to wear his appendage for one month. A second prisoner received the same sentence, and then came the boys. "Send them to their native town," decreed the Taoist, and they were passed aside to be handed over to the magistrate whose duty it is to forward such persons to their native districts at his own expense. It is to be doubted, however, whether this part of his obligations is strictly attended to. The next prisoner sentenced was a fugitive case, he being the one who had presented the pistol at the French Consul. "One thousand," quietly remarked the Taoist, "and spit him through the ears." The latter operation we were rather curious to witness, not having any idea of what it might be. We were not long kept in suspense. Two steel rods like large knitting needles with little red flags fixed to one end, were placed on either side of the man, and the moment the flagellation was over they were run perpendicularly through the prisoner's ears, a black budge being placed round the head to keep them upright and in their places. As they entered the ear the poor wretch gave a groan and a wailing quite went to our hearts, it really did appear so cruel an infliction. This man likewise was ornamented with the cage, and when he was fully equipped he was placed in the cage and miserably the tortured prisoner came out. He was sentenced to receive 1200 strokes, to wear the steel rods for a month, and to be exposed in the cage for two months. Happily for us there was not another pair of rods convenient, so we were spared the horror of seeing them affixed. The two last prisoners being rather more deeply implicated and having moreover some sort of button rank, were reserved for further trial and sentence by higher authorities, the Taoist not feeling himself competent to deal with them. We have since been informed that they are to be punished with the utmost penalty short of death which the Chinese code will admit of but what that is we have

not been able to ascertain. Possibly exile with hard labour will be added to the penalties already imposed upon the others. The evidence elicited the fact that the whole party were "braves," and that the house was the residence of a red buttoned mandarin who had actually headed the attacking party *en deshabille*. Unfortunately he was not captured, but we are informed that the French Consul has demanded his degradation and arrest pending the Emperor's pleasure.

A few days ago the prisoners were marched round the town for public exhibition, but we were much surprised to hear that on their presenting themselves at the French Consulate it was discovered that the steel rods were not pierced through the ears, but simply bound to the sides of the prisoners' heads with the bandage that was put on in the presence of the Taoist. We remembered the grain, the wine, and our own shoulder. Alas for our own credulity, thought we, and for the deceit which is inherent in every thing Chinese. We began to rub our eyes, and wonder whether the torture, the flogging, and the whole trial had not been sham too. But no, it could not be; the bare skin and the quick amputation of the ears were too painful for any man to undergo, and we hope the lesson will prove a useful one to the Chinese public in general. Whilst penning this account we hear it whispered that the French Consul has succeeded in securing several copies of inflammatory pamphlets directed against foreigners in general, which bear the imprint of Hwang-show-foo, a town 60 miles further down the river, and which have been most extensively circulated throughout the whole of the central provinces. Surely the Mandarins might be called to account for permitting such a violation of Treaty principles, and required to promulgate as extensively as possible, denouncing such publications as vile and treasonable.

INAUGURATION OF THE GERMAN CLUB IN SHANGHAI.

The German Club *Concordia* was formally inaugurated on Wednesday evening the 10th inst., in the presence of about seventy members, and several guests. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Tettenborn, President.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, have this evening the pleasure of welcoming you within the walls of our new Club. Look around you in every corner of the building, and I trust you will find that the work which we have done is a credit to us. Your task will now be to give vitality, and trust a long continued vitality, to this institution. My sincere desire is that these walls may for years to come be witnesses of rational enjoyment and cheerfulness, and that from to night the whole building may be transformed into a temple of German faithfulness. German manliness and German hospitality (loud cheers).

The minutes of the last preliminary meeting were then read and approved, and the statutes were passed. The house rules were also submitted, and after some discussion passed in the form in which they had been laid before the meeting.

It was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—That the permanent Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tettenborn, Ohl, Fierz, Hubner, and Siegfried, enter upon the discharge of their duties, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the provisional Committee who now retire.

Mr. Knoop proposed, and Mr. Fierz seconded:—

That a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Probst, the proprietor of the Club House for the kindness with which he has placed the building at the disposal of the Club, and offered to make the necessary alterations, without which action on Mr. Probst's part, the Club would probably have never existed in these rooms.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then declared the meeting closed, and the members and guests repaired to the supper room where an abundant repast had been laid out, and which had been most tastefully decorated with red and white flags and bunting. After due justice had been done to the more solid portion of the viands, the chairman rose to propose the first toast. He said:—Gentlemen, fill your glasses. Although I shall not keep you very long, yet to what I have to say I claim your earnest attention. Our first duty is to wish long life and prosperity to this club, the child of our cares, which we to day baptize *Concordia*. *Concordia* is its name, let *Concordia* be emblematic of its nature. May it flourish amongst us for ever (loud cheers).

The toast was drunk standing, all present uniting in honours.

Mr. Knoop, after a brief pause, rose and said:—Gentlemen, our worthy president has expressed the best wishes, wishes echoed by all, for the continued prosperity of this club. I am happy to say that we have already given unmistakable signs of vitality, not the least important or welcome of which is the presence here of guests. Gentlemen, I give you the health of those who have given us the pleasure of their company this evening, and I trust that what they have seen of our unity and good-fellowship will prompt them to unite with us in supporting this institution. (Cheers).

The toast having been drunk.

Mr. Jamieson said that he felt highly honoured not only in being an invited guest at the banquet which they had just enjoyed, but also in being so highly selected to reply to the toast proposed by Mr. Knoop. He might perhaps say without vanity that, as the only Englishman in the room, he was the most fit to express the thanks of the guests, for by birth, by education and by feeling, as well as by the ties which bind together the Royal Lines in Germany and in England, Germans and Englishmen are led to regard one another as more closely related than are the natives of any other two countries in the world. Yes, Gentlemen, both as a resident in this important city, watching with interest every movement likely to increase the prosperity or the enjoyment of the community, and as an Englishman sympathizing with the wishes and aspirations of those whom I may call my German fellow countrymen, I welcome the inauguration of this German Club. I hope, however, that it will not be altogether a German Club. Indeed were it so, in inviting myself and the other guests you would have laid yourself open to the charge of cruelty rather than have gained our gratitude. For these spacious rooms, those inviting billiard tables and bowling alleys, say nothing of the gymnasium, are sufficient to excite every man of us to solicit admission amongst your ranks. I beg most

heartily to thank you, and before I conclude I am sure you will excuse me if I take the liberty of proposing a toast. I wish to propose the health of a gentleman to whom in a great measure we owe the pleasant evening we spent, our worthy Chairman, Mr. Tettenborn. (Cheers).

The health of the Chairman having been duly and enthusiastically honoured, Mr. Tettenborn rose, and said:—Gentlemen, I stammer my thanks for the toast so eloquently introduced by Mr. Jamieson, but I must disclaim the merit which he ascribes to me. That of which alone I would be proud is that I am fortunate enough to be president of this Club.

Mr. Hulse said:—Gentlemen, I beg your attention for a few moments and I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you when you take into consideration the toast I am about to propose. We have already drunk the health of our honoured president, but there is another member of the Committee who deserves our sincerest thanks for the energy he has displayed in getting up the Club. It is even more burdensome on us to drink his health now, inasmuch as to our deep regret we find that he is unable to join us on the occasion. I need hardly say that I allude to Mr. Ohl, whose health has compelled him to go south, and refrain from putting the keystone on this edifice which is the result of his influence and the embodiment of his ideas. We can only hope that returning health will soon restore to us one whose aid has proved and will yet prove so valuable. Gentlemen, I propose the health of Mr. Ohl.

Dr. Wieler said:—I trust you are all well satisfied with what the provisional committee have done, and on our parts I may say that we are glad to have been instrumental in preparing a place where we Germans as well as those belonging to other nations may meet together and unite in harmony and good fellowship. If we succeed in finding within this club a common home we shall be assisted to remember that real home, that beloved home which we all have in Germany, and which we all wish to see flourish and prosper. I am sure you will all agree to which we all hope to return. I am sure our meeting here this evening has summoned such recollections to each breast, and while these pleasant associations are still fresh within us, I call on you to drink with me to the health and prosperity of our German fatherland.

This toast was drunk standing and honoured with three times three, together with several small cheers thrown in before the guests sat down.

Mr. Drucker, who spoke in English from the platform, proposed to those who were unacquainted with German, said:—Gentlemen, I have been requested to propose a toast which will at once engage all your sympathies. Wi-Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans, come to China with the sole object of exposing those material advantages which are to be derived from the commerce of this vast country. The tea merchants, those who are interested in silk or in cotton or in any of the products of the empire, not to forget the freight-briggers, have a stake in the prosperity of this land, and it is not too easily estimated. It is our home for a time, but only for a time. We wish to escape as soon as possible, and to that end we welcome every symptom which seems to promise a more speedy realisation of our hopes. Therefore, Gentlemen, enter upon the discharge of your duties, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the provisional Committee who now retire.

Mr. Knoop proposed, and Mr. Fierz seconded:—That a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Probst, the proprietor of the Club House for the kindness with which he has placed the building at the disposal of the Club, and offered to make the necessary alterations, without which action on Mr. Probst's part, the Club would probably have never existed in these rooms.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then declared the meeting closed, and the members and guests repaired to the supper room where an abundant repast had been laid out, and which had been most tastefully decorated with red and white flags and bunting. After due justice had been done to the more solid portion of the viands, the chairman rose to propose the first toast. He said:—Gentlemen, fill your glasses. Although I shall not keep you very long, yet to what I have to say I claim your earnest attention. Our first duty is to wish long life and prosperity to this club, the child of our cares, which we to day baptize *Concordia*. *Concordia* is its name, let *Concordia* be emblematic of its nature. May it flourish amongst us for ever (loud cheers).

The toast was drunk standing, all present uniting in honours.

Mr. Knoop, after a brief pause, rose and said:—Gentlemen, our worthy president has expressed the best wishes, wishes echoed by all, for the continued prosperity of this club. I am happy to say that we have already given unmistakable signs of vitality, not the least important or welcome of which is the presence here of guests. Gentlemen, I give you the health of those who have given us the pleasure of their company this evening, and I trust that what they have seen of our unity and good-fellowship will prompt them to unite with us in supporting this institution. (Cheers).

The toast having been drunk.

Mr. Jamieson said that he felt highly honoured not only in being an invited guest at the banquet which they had just enjoyed, but also in being so highly selected to reply to the toast proposed by Mr. Knoop. He might perhaps say without vanity that, as the only Englishman in the room, he was the most fit to express the thanks of the guests, for by birth, by education and by feeling, as well as by the ties which bind together the Royal Lines in Germany and in England, Germans and Englishmen are led to regard one another as more closely related than are the natives of any other two countries in the world. Yes, Gentlemen, both as a resident in this important city, watching with interest every movement likely to increase the prosperity or the enjoyment of the community, and as an Englishman sympathizing with the wishes and aspirations of those whom I may call my German fellow countrymen, I welcome the inauguration of this German Club. I hope, however, that it will not be altogether a German Club. Indeed were it so, in inviting myself and the other guests you would have laid yourself open to the charge of cruelty rather than have gained our gratitude. For these spacious rooms, those inviting billiard tables and bowling alleys, say nothing of the gymnasium, are sufficient to excite every man of us to solicit admission amongst your ranks. I beg most

heartily to thank you, and before I conclude I am sure you will excuse me if I take the liberty of proposing a toast. I wish to propose the health of a gentleman to whom in a great measure we owe the pleasant evening we spent, our worthy Chairman, Mr. Tettenborn. (Cheers).

The health of the Chairman having been duly and enthusiastically honoured, Mr. Tettenborn rose, and said:—Gentlemen, I stammer my thanks for the toast so eloquently introduced by Mr. Jamieson, but I must disclaim the merit which he ascribes to me. That of which alone I would be proud is that I am fortunate enough to be president of this Club.

Mr. Hulse said:—Gentlemen, I beg your attention for a few moments and I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you when you take into consideration the toast I am about to propose. We have already drunk the health of our honoured president, but there is another member of the Committee who deserves our sincerest thanks for the energy he has displayed in getting up the Club. It is even more burdensome on us to drink his health now, inasmuch as to our deep regret we find that he is unable to join us on the occasion. I need hardly say that I allude to Mr. Ohl, whose health has compelled him to go south, and refrain from putting the keystone on this edifice which is the result of his influence and the embodiment of his ideas. We can only hope that returning health will soon restore to us one whose aid has proved and will yet prove so valuable. Gentlemen, I propose the health of Mr. Ohl.

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Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then declared the meeting closed, and the members and guests repaired to the supper room where an abundant repast had been laid out, and which had been most tastefully decorated with red and white flags and bunting. After due justice had been done to the more solid portion of the viands, the chairman rose to propose the first toast. He said:—Gentlemen, fill your glasses. Although I shall not keep you very long, yet to what I have to say I claim your earnest attention. Our first duty is to wish long life and prosperity to this club, the child of our cares, which we to day baptize *Concordia*. *Concordia* is its name, let *Concordia* be emblematic of its nature. May it flourish amongst us for ever (loud cheers).

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Carried unanimously.

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Mr. Knoop proposed, and Mr. Fierz seconded:—That a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Probst, the proprietor of the Club House for the kindness with which he has placed the building at the disposal of the Club, and offered to make the necessary alterations, without which action on Mr. Probst's part, the Club would probably have never existed in these rooms.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then declared the meeting closed, and the members and guests repaired to the supper room where an abundant repast had been laid out, and which had been most tastefully decorated with red and white flags and bunting. After due justice had been done to the more solid portion of the viands, the chairman rose to propose the first toast. He said:—Gentlemen, fill your glasses. Although I shall not keep you very long, yet to what I have to say I claim your earnest attention. Our first duty is to wish long life and prosperity to this club, the child of our cares, which we to day baptize *Concordia*. *Concordia* is its name, let *Concordia* be emblematic of its nature. May it flourish amongst us for ever (loud cheers).

The toast was drunk standing